



**Food Safety and Inspection Service  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250-3700**

## **Export Library**

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### **EXPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

#### **ELIGIBLE/INELIGIBLE PRODUCTS**

##### **A. Eligible product**

1. Fresh/frozen beef, pork, frozen sheep/goat meat, and frozen horsemeat.
2. Meat products and edible offal.
3. Poultry products (including cuts of duck, geese or guinea fowl). Exporters should be aware that the importation of some poultry products is restrictive. Any questions regarding eligibility of products should be directed to FSIS Technical Service Center at (402) 221-7400 for assistance.
4. Nongravid pork uteri from gilts and unscaled stomachs and intestines may be exported as edible product.
5. Edible and inedible undenuded (unscaled) rumen pillars may be exported.
6. Beef jerky (no longer required to meet the definition for sausage)
7. Domesticated deer and buffalo (i.e., farmed, not wild.)
8. Restrictions may apply to packaging of processed products. Import permit will indicate type of packaging (whether in air tight container or not).
9. Pork casings
10. Pork/ Beef Bones

Note: Exporters should work closely with importers to assure that bones comply with any classification requirements of Korean Customs.

## B. Ineligible product

1. Poultry and poultry products originating from birds raised or processed in the State of California.
2. Poultry and poultry products originating from birds raised or processed within a 10 km radius of the quarantine zones established by the States of Nevada, Arizona, and Texas. For further information on Newcastle quarantine zones in these States, consult the following Web sites:\*

Nevada: <http://agri.state.nv.us/END.htm>

Arizona: <http://www.agriculture.state.az.us/newcastle.htm>

Texas: <http://www.agr.state.tx.us/index.htm> \*

3. Goat carcasses with head/hide on.
4. Unwashed beef small intestines
5. Meat and Poultry imported into the United States from third countries

## LABELING REQUIREMENTS

A. Pork Uteri: Cartons must be prominently labeled "Pork Uteri - for Export to the Republic of Korea."

B. Inedible Undenuded Rumen Pillars. Cartons must be labeled "Inedible (species) Rumen Pillars" and include:

1. packer's name, address, and establishment number without official inspection legend,
2. net weight (in pounds),
3. "keep frozen," or "keep refrigerated," as applicable, and
4. "For Export to the Republic of Korea."

C. Turkey tails with oil glands are eligible to be exported to Korea with the mark of inspection if labeled "Turkey Tails with Oil Glands."

D. The country of origin must be indicated on the outside carton for all products.

## DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

### Certification Requirement

1. The importer must obtain an import permit from the Republic of Korea Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries only for fresh chilled and frozen beef.
2. The Korean Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) has informed FSIS that when completing FSIS Form 9060-5, products should be separately identified by weight and box count for each producing establishment.

### 3. Red Meat--Edible Product

- a. Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5 (05/06/1999) (formerly MP Form 130)--Meat and Poultry Certificate of Wholesomeness.
- b. Obtain FSIS Form 9305-3 (6/17/1999), Certificate for Export of Meat to the Republic of Korea. See [Guideline for completion of FSIS Form 9305-3](#).

Note: FSIS Form 9305-3 contains a block at the bottom of the form to be completed by the exporter or shipper in which is entered information such as shipping port, name of vessel, container number and seal number (not a USDA seal). The FSIS veterinarian may sign the certificate without this block completed and the exporter is responsible for its accuracy.

Also, concerning the residue statement on this form, this statement can be made based upon the FSIS National Residue Program (NRP), including the developmental stages of each year's NRP. The development includes an evaluation of all potential chemicals that are hazardous to public health that might be associated with meat and poultry products. Even though all compounds are not ultimately selected for testing, they are all considered during the process of identifying and evaluating compounds of concern. Those compounds not included in the testing portion of the NRP are considered not to be a significant risk of causing harmful residues. Information about the NRP is routinely provided to officials in receiving countries.

- c. When exporting goat meat, indicate on FSIS Form 9060-5 that the goats

were domestic livestock.

d. All U.S. meat packages mailed or hand-carried to Republic of Korea must be accompanied with FSIS form 9060-5 and FSIS Form 9305-3 (6/17/1999) as outlined above.

e. Unscalded tripe: Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5.

Note: The term "GRAIN FED BEEF" should not be added to the "Remarks" section of certificates.

#### 4. Poultry Products

a. Obtain FSIS Form 9060-5 (05/06/1999).

b. Obtain FSIS Form 9305-2A (7/94)--Certificate for Export of Poultry Meat to the Republic of Korea. [See Guideline for completion of FSIS Form 9305-2A.](#)

(1) The name of the vessel (or flight number) must be confirmed by the FSIS veterinarian that signs the export certificate. This information can be provided by the exporter/shipper via a letter of guaranty to the FSIS official signing the certificate.

(2) The name of the shipping port, shipping date, container number and seal number must be identified on FSIS form 9305-2A in the section that is to be completed by the exporter/shipper. All refrigerated export containers of raw poultry must be sealed.

5. If the product contains both red meat and poultry, both the 9305-2A and the 9305-3 should be provided in addition to FSIS Form 9060-5.

6. FSIS Form 9060-5 shall include the species of livestock from which the product was derived. If not already part of the product name, this information should be placed in parentheses immediately preceding the name of the product in the "PRODUCT AS LABELED" column.

7. Inedible Products--Obtain FSIS Form 9060-9 with the following statement typed on the reverse: "The material described hereon originated in a plant operating under Federal

inspection and is from animals that received ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection and were found free of disease at time of slaughter."

8. Pork Casings -- Obtain FSIS Form 9060-7 and FSIS Form 9305-3 (6/17/1999). The following information must be entered in the appropriate blocks of FSIS Form 9305-3: the *name, address, and establishment number* of the casing processing plant or the slaughter plant (if shipped directly) and the *date of processing* for processing plants and *date of slaughter* for slaughter plants.

Note: When pork casing exports originate from processing plants, Korea does not require the slaughter plant and date of slaughter to be entered on FSIS Form 9305-3. However, Korean officials have indicated that this information should be available in the event that a food safety issue should arise.

Note: Discrepancies between the slaughter/processing dates or date range entered on FSIS Form 9305-2A or 9305-3 and the dates found on containers may cause product to be detained.

## OTHER REQUIREMENTS

A. Ready-to-eat products, regardless of the origin or type of product, are required to have negative test results for coliforms. These lab results are not required prior to certification for export; however, the exporter should be aware that the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in the Republic of Korea reserves the right to test shipments. Products that have positive test results will be rejected.

B. Chemical Residue Limits. U.S. meat products may be rejected due to inconsistencies between U.S. and Korean standards for residues in meat products. The U.S. is continuing to urge Korea to bring its meat residue standards into compliance with international standards. Specific information regarding Korea's residue limits can be obtained from the Technical Service Center.

C. Effective October 1, 1995, ROK will allow the importation of chilled vacuum-packed beef and pork with the following shelf-life periods: Beef - 90 days; Pork - 45 days.

Effective July 1, 1996, ROK will allow the importation of almost all meat and poultry products with a manufacturer-determined shelf-life.

D. ROK requires kidneys to be removed from all poultry carcasses. An exception to this requirement allows for kidneys to remain in broiler carcasses. Additionally, ROK does not allow the importation of giblets with whole carcasses.

E. Military Shipments. Shipments destined solely for distribution to the U.S. military are not required to meet Republic of Korea standards. It is not necessary to issue FSIS Form 9305-2A (7/94) or remove

kidneys or giblets from poultry carcasses.

F. Ship Stores. For meat and poultry products exported to ship stores, the same export certificates must accompany the product as are required by the Republic of Korea.

## PLANTS ELIGIBLE TO EXPORT

All Federally inspected U.S. meat and poultry plants are eligible to export to the Republic of Korea.

Note: Korea compares the plant information entered on the export certificate to the listing in the FSIS Meat and Poultry Inspection Directory. If the establishment is not listed in the directory or if any information about the plant (i.e., company name, address, or type of operation code following the establishment number in the directory) is different from that published in the directory, product may be detained. Contact the FSIS Technical Service Center at (402) 221-7400 for assistance.

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